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BULBS



Autumn

. 1903 .

ROSS BROS.

90 & 92 FRONT ST.
WORCESTER.

E. D. PARKER

MASS.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

There is no time in the year when flowers are so welcome in the garden as in the earliest spring days, and surely most homes need all that it is possible to have to brighten them in the somewhat dreary days of late winter and early spring.

In the following pages is a list of plants, most of which are commonly known as Dutch bulbs. These are yearly becoming more popular, both for winter blooming in the house and for early spring flowers out-doors, and deservedly so because of their general ease of culture and certainty of pleasing results, as well as because of their great beauty. Nearly all are hardy with some protection, and suitable for growing in various degrees of latitude, and most of them are equally well adapted for growing in the house.

Our aim in offering the following has not been to make a complete list, but rather to offer only the most desirable well known and easily cultivated varieties, including nearly all which are to any extent successfully grown by the amateur.

Sharp competition among both growers and dealers has forced the prices of these bulbs down so that now they are within the reach of nearly all. There is no home so isolated but that they are easily obtainable through the mails, and but few to which they could not be sent by express. The directions given for the culture of these plants are brief, but will, we think, be easily understood, and, if heeded, followed by satisfactory results. Note that prices for some *include postage*, but those of others *do not*, and when remitting please take a little pains to see that the remittance includes postage if not included in price quoted, and thereby save yourself and us trouble, and a possible delay and disappointment.

How to Order

Write orders and shipping directions plainly; give name of Town, County, State, and always whether you wish the goods

sent by mail, express or freight, and if by either of the latter two methods be sure and state to what place, if different from post-office.

How to Send Money

There are various ways by which money can be safely sent. Either by check, express, or post-office order, or registered letter. For

small amounts postage stamps will be entirely satisfactory to us.

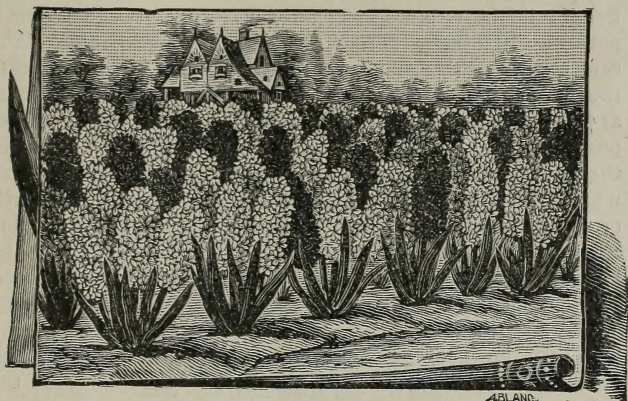
C. O. D. Orders

We know of no reason why goods should ever be ordered sent by this method, as it makes an additional and unnecessary ex-

pense; but in case any prefer it, we are obliged to insist that one-third of the amount of the order be sent with it as a guarantee of acceptance of the goods upon arrival.

HYACINTHS

The Hyacinth's for constancy,
Wi' its unchanging blue.—*Burns.*



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BEDDING OR GARDEN CULTURE.

Plant at any time, from first of October (the earlier, the better), until the ground freezes, in any rich garden soil; a light soil being preferable, but not necessary, the condition of, rather than its nature, being more essential. Select, if possible, a location which has been made rich by previous years' manuring, also one in which Hyacinths have not been grown for three or four years, but do not let the inability to secure such a location prevent you from planting a bed of Hyacinths, because, while certain soils are more congenial to the Hyacinth, it can be grown in a variety of soils with satisfactory results. If the soil is not rich, make it so at time of planting; first with well-rotted manure, and, if that is not obtainable, with fertilizer. Work the soil deeply, make it free from small stones and gravel, fine and mellow. Set bulbs from six to eight inches apart, and from four to six inches deep in light soils, but not as deep in heavy; the lightness or heaviness of soil should govern the depth of planting. At the approach of severe weather cover with leaves or straw to the depth of six inches, extending the covering two feet outside the bed. Early in the spring remove the covering gradually; especial care should be taken in this respect, if the soil is at all heavy, as a too sudden removal might allow the soil to alternately freeze and thaw, thereby causing it to heave and break the fine tender roots, which are so essential to a vigorous top growth.

CULTURE IN POTS.

For growing in pots Hyacinth bulbs may be potted from September to December, those, however, potted early as a rule are the more satisfactory. The soil should be light and rich. Select solid, heavy bulbs without regard to size. Use a five-inch pot for a single bulb. Remove a little soil from the surface of the centre, and in this opening set the bulb firmly, but do not press the bulb into the soil so as to make the latter hard beneath it, as this would cause the roots to raise the bulb from its proper position. Set the bulb so that about one-third of it is above the surface of the soil. Set the pots in any sheltered place where they will not get too much water, and cover with earth or coal ashes to the depth of six or eight inches, and over this leaves or coarse litter to prevent freezing. They may also be kept in the cellar or a cool room, and this is the more common practice, but is not quite as satisfactory as to keep them outdoors; as in the cellar or a room the soil is liable to become dry. This may, however, be obviated by removing the covering and watering, but if done care should be exercised that the soil is not made too wet, as that would encourage too rapid growth of the tops before a strong growth of roots, and without the latter success can never be attained. If planted in October they may be brought into the house about December first, and if they have been kept from freezing they will have made some top growth, in which case they should be brought gradually to the light until they get their natural color. A succession of bloom may be had by bringing in only a part of them at first, the balance at intervals of two weeks. The temperature most conducive to perfection of bloom is about 50 degrees for the first two or three weeks after bringing to the light, and afterward 65 to 70 degrees.

CULTURE IN GLASSES.

Single varieties are preferable for glass culture. Large bulbs should be selected and dark colored glasses. Fill with water so that the bottom of the bulb will rest in it, and set in a dark, cool place as in pot culture. The same result being desired, that is root instead of top growth, at first. As the water evaporates fill up the glasses, and when it becomes impure change—giving the roots a cleansing at the time. A small piece of charcoal placed in the water, it is said, will keep it pure much longer. Treat in the same manner as directed for pot culture in regard to sudden change of light and temperature, and especially avoid setting glass in position where it will receive direct rays of the sun, as this would cause the water to be unduly heated, which would injure the roots.

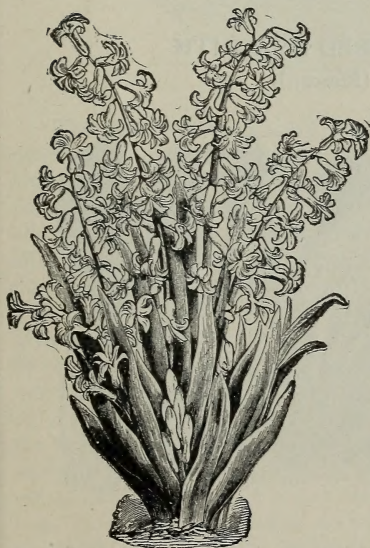
HYACINTHS—Suitable for Bedding or for Growing in Pots or Glasses.

These are first-class, good size bulbs, selected from named varieties, so that each color contains many shades, and will be found entirely satisfactory for an effective display in the garden, or for pot culture in the house.

EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE.

White and Blush, mixed,
Blue, mixed, all shades,
Red, mixed, all shades,
Yellow, mixed, all shades,
Mixed, all colors,
Each, 5c. Doz., 50c. 100, \$3.50.

Above prices *Do Not* include postage. If desired by mail, add for postage 15 cents to dozen rate. Not less than six sent at dozen rate. Not less than 25 at the 100 rate.

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTH.

Roman Hyacinth

may be used for three bulbs; an eight or nine-inch for a dozen.

Each, 6c.; doz., 60c., postpaid.

While this has not the symmetrical form of the ordinary Hyacinth, and is smaller, it is very graceful, much more productive (each bulb sending up three or four spikes), deliciously fragrant, and blooms sooner after planting. If planted in September and treated in the same manner as indicated in directions for pot culture of the Hyacinth, it will bloom in November, and by successive plantings may be had in bloom until March. The most desirable effect is obtained by planting several bulbs in one pot. A four or five-inch pot

MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

These are very satisfactory when ten or twelve bulbs are planted in an eight or nine-inch pan or pot. The flowers are smaller than those of the ordinary Hyacinth, but, like the Roman, each bulb produces several spikes.

White, Pink, Crimson and Blue, each 5c.; doz., 40c., postpaid.

GRAPE HYACINTH

(Muscari).

An interesting species having flower-spikes only two or three inches in length, which have a fancied resemblance to a bunch of grapes. Its peculiar fragrance has also given it the name of "Baby's Breath." The blue is also sometimes called "Blue Lily of the Valley." The species is perfectly hardy, will grow anywhere, and only needs to be once planted, requiring little care.

Blue, 2 for 5c.; doz., 15c., postpaid.

White, 3 for 10c.; doz., 20c., "

FEATHERED HYACINTH

(Muscari).



A curious and interesting species, having blue flowers tinged with red, suitable for growing in pots or in the garden; perfectly hardy.

3 for 10c.; doz., 25c., postpaid.

TULIPS

Tulips with every color that shines,
In the radiant gems of Serendib's mines.

—*Garland of Flora.*



The great variety of colors, intense brilliancy, beautiful and diverse shadings of the Tulip, together with the ease of culture and certainty of success have made it one of, if not the most popular of bedding plants for its season of blooming, and more and more is it becoming a favorite for house culture. For effectiveness in the garden or in a bed on the lawn, no other flower which blooms as early in the spring equals the Tulip. The outdoor culture of the Tulip is similar to that of the Hyacinth, except that it may be planted a little closer (from three to six inches apart). It is not at all particular as to soil, nor is it as liable to injury by freezing, and therefore requires only a light covering. Care, however, should be taken that the bed when finished will shed water, as the latter is much more liable to injure the bulbs than frost. Making the bed two inches higher in the center than the sides will accomplish this. Like most other bulbs, an early planting is desirable, but plantings may be made at any time from September until the ground freezes. The pot culture of the Tulip is also similar to that of the Hyacinth, and like that, single varieties are preferable.

Varieties marked D grow about 6 or 7 inches high; those marked M about 8 or 9 inches; those marked T about 10 inches. Prices of Tulips do not include postage; if desired by mail, add 5 cents per dozen to price quoted.

*Six of a kind at dozen rate; 25 at 100 rate;
250 at 1000 rate.*

SINGLE EARLY MIXTURES.

	Dozen	100	1000
Choice mixed,	\$.15	\$.90	\$8.00
Our Worcester mixture of named varieties,	.20	1.25	11.00

SINGLE EARLY NAMED VARIETIES.

	Dozen	100
D ARTUS—Bright scarlet, fine for pot culture,	\$.20	\$1.40
D BELLE ALLIANCE—Bright scarlet, fragrant,	.35	2.25
D BRUTUS—Bright orange-crimson, with narrow golden margin, showy,	.20	1.40
M CANARY BIRD—Rich golden yellow; good for early forcing,	.25	1.50
M CHRYSOLORA—The best, pure golden yellow, for bedding,	.20	1.25
D COTTAGE MAID—White, bordered with pink, extra fine,	.20	1.40
M COLEUR PONCEAU—White ground with rose border,	.15	1.00
M DUCHESSE DE PARMA—Bronzy-crimson, banded yellow,	.15	1.00
T KEIZERSKROON—Red, golden border, extra large,	.25	1.50
M L'IMMACULEE—Pure white, very early,	.15	1.15
M LA REINE—White, slightly rose shaded,	.15	1.00
T POTTEBAKER—White, large and showy,	.25	1.65
STANDARD ROYAL SILVER—Beautiful cherry red, feathered with white,	.30	1.75
D VAN DER NEER—The best of all violets, extra large flower,	.30	1.75
D WOUWERMAN—Purple, large flower,	.25	1.65
D YELLOW PRINCE—The best pure yellow for pot culture,	.25	1.50

MIXED TULIPS—Double Early Flowering.

	Dozen	100	1000
Choice mixed,	\$.15	\$.90	\$8.00
Extra choice mixed named varieties,	.25	1.50	12.50

DOUBLE EARLY NAMED VARIETIES.

	Dozen	100
D DUKE OF YORK—Carmine, edged with white. Excellent for pot culture,	\$.15	\$1.00
M GLORIA SOLIS—Red, bordered with gold. Very large,	.25	1.50
D LA CANDEUR—Pure white, large,	.25	1.60
D MURILLO—The best double pink for forcing, and good for bedding,	.35	2.25
PURPLE CROWN—Velvety crimson maroon,	.25	1.75
M REX RUBRORUM—Bright scarlet, full and double,	.30	2.00
T ROSINE—Fine rosy pink,	.25	1.75
D TITIAN—Crimson scarlet, edged with gold. A fine bedder,	.25	1.65
D TOURNESOL, RED AND YELLOW—Fragrant. One of the best for house culture,	.30	2.00

LATE SINGLE FLOWERING.

	Dozen	100
DARWIN CHOICE MIXED—This new, late flowering class has attracted much attention the last few years. The flowers are of ele- gant form, and of exceedingly bright colors,	\$.30	\$2.00
BIZARRES—Flowers of perfect shape, ground yel- low, pointed, feathered or striped with crimson, purple or white, rich and beau- tiful. Choicest mixed varieties,	.20	1.25
BYBLÆMENS—These differ from the Bizarres in having white ground, and are like them in their beautiful striped or variegated markings of various shades of violet or purple,	.20	1.25
GESNERIANA HORTENSIS—The tallest, largest and showiest of all Tulips for massing, and the most durable of all, holding its color and remaining in perfect condition much longer than any other; blooms in May. Color, rich crimson scarlet with blue- black center,	.25	1.75
GOLDEN CROWN—Pure yellow with crimson bor- der, petals pointed,	.20	1.25
ISABELLA—Very dark rose,	.35	2.50
FINEST MIXED LATE VARIETIES,	.20	1.25

LATE DOUBLE VARIETIES.

		Dozen	100
T	BLUE FLAG—Violet blue, very distinct,	\$.25	\$1.65
M	PÆONY RED—Deep red, striped yellow,	.25	1.75
D	YELLOW ROSE—Splendid golden yellow. Very large flower and fragrant,	.25	1.75
	EXTRA MIXED LATE DOUBLE VARIETIES,	.20	1.25

PARROT TULIPS.

		Dozen	100
A	very striking class of rich and varied colors and peculiar form. The petals are peculiarly lacinated or slashed, and the form, especially before the flower is fully opened, somewhat resembles the beak of the parrot, hence its name. Finest varieties, mixed,	\$.20	\$1.50

CROCUS

THE HARBINGER OF SPRING

Glad as the spring, when the first Crocus comes,
To laugh amid the shower—*Marvin*

One of the first to bloom in the spring, this beautiful little flower is always welcomed with delight by all lovers of flowers. Growing in nearly all soils, it is often placed in poorly prepared ground, but only attains perfection in a well prepared bed of deep, rich soil; in such, double the number of flowers will be produced, and much larger ones. Select, if possible, a warm, sheltered spot, and always one that receives the full sunlight, and where water will not stand in winter. Named varieties are preferable, although satisfactory results may be secured with mixtures. While the Crocus will live, bloom and well repay for planting if done even as late as just before the ground freezes, perfection of bloom can only be secured by an earlier planting, not later than October first for best results. Plant at least three inches deep, and not over two inches apart. Do not remove or reset for three or four years, and not then unless bulbs are pushing out of the ground. Plant in beds or masses, never in single rows, for most desirable effect.

Prices of Crocus bulbs by the dozen and 100 include postage. By the 1000 by express at purchaser's expense: 25 at the 100 rate and 250 at the 1000 rate.

Blue Mixed, all shades.

White, Mixed Varieties.

Striped Mixed.

Yellow.

All colors mixed, doz. 10c., 100 50c., 1000 \$3.50.

CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES.



ALBION, extra fine, striped.

BARON BRUNOW, bright purple, free blooming.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM, white.

DAVID RIZZIO, dark purple.

MADAME MINA, light blue striped.

NON PLUS ULTRA, purple with white top.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, white, striped with purple; finest of all striped varieties.

Doz., 12c.; 100, 75c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW.

Doz., 15c.; 100, 90c.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODIL

There are three distinct classes of Narcissi—the well known Daffodil or Trumpet Narcissus, the Pheasant's Eye or Poet's Narcissus, with white flowers, and the Polyanthus Narcissus. All are alike remarkable for their elegance, and many for their fragrance. Of the first two it may be said that they are among our hardiest and most desirable plants for the garden, thriving in nearly all soils and situations, and when once established bear freely some of our most beautiful flowers. These are very desirable for cutting; the Poeticus especially is recommended by some, although not in our opinion more desirable than many others. Nearly all are of elegant, graceful appearance. The ease with which the Narcissus can be grown, the little care necessary, and its general adaptability to all soils, is perhaps best shown by the words of a well known writer and authority, who says: "There is not a spot where grass will grow in which the Narcissus will not thrive." To, however, prevent disappointment of those who expect profuse

bloom at once, we state here that it is not until the bulbs are well established that they bloom freely. Regarding this we quote again from the same writer, who says: "In fact, they do not make an effective mass of bloom until the bulbs are crowded."

Plant from three to four inches deep, according to the size of the bulb; this should also determine the distance apart. Plant the small bulbs from four to five inches apart, the large ones six to eight inches, and as soon as possible after receiving. The Polyanthus Narcissus is not hardy in the north without considerable protection, and we doubt the advisability of recommending it for the garden when there are so many of the hardy sorts. The culture of the Narcissus in the house is in most respects identical with that of the Hyacinth, but it thrives best in a somewhat lower temperature, and when planted in the pot only the neck of the bulb should be kept above the surface of the soil. It should also be potted as soon as received. Otherwise treat as recommended for the Hyacinth.

Prices of Narcissi do not include postage unless so stated. If desired by mail, add for postage at the rate of 12 cents per dozen to prices quoted.

SINGLE TRUMPET NARCISSUS. (Daffodil)

	Each	Doz.
BICOLOR HORSFIELDI. Pure white perianth, with large yellow trumpet; blooms early; the best of the Bicolor varieties.	.07	\$.75
BULBOCODIUM (Hoop Petticoat). Rich golden yellow; of dwarf habit, excellent for edging or pot culture; blooms freely.	.08	.90
EMPEROR. Deep full yellow trumpet of immense size with primrose yellow perianth; excellent for cutting; one of the best Daffodils.	.06	.60
GOLDEN SPUR. Large deep yellow trumpet with expanding brim, and large spreading deep yellow petals; richly perfumed; is very early, and is excellent for pot culture. The best of all Yellow Daffodils.	.07	.75
PRINCEPS. Sulphur perianth, with broad yellow trumpet; excellent for forcing or cutting.		
3 for 10c., postpaid.		.25
TRUMPET MAJOR. Highly prized as a forcing variety; large, and almost of a uniform deep golden yellow. 3 for 10c., postpaid.		.30

SINGLE OR POET'S NARCISSUS. Flowers Cup Shaped.

POETICUS (Pheasant's Eye). Beautiful pure white flower with crimson edged cup; very fragrant; excellent for cutting.

2 for 5c.; doz. 15c., postpaid.

100
\$. 75



Narcissus
Poeticus
Ornatus.



POETICUS ORNATUS. Large pure white flowers, with saffron cup tinged with rosy scarlet; nearly a month earlier than preceding variety. 3 for 10c.; doz. 20c., postpaid.

1.50

JONQUILS. A Species of Narcissus.

The flowers of all the varieties are beautiful bright yellow, fragrant, and freely produced. All are well suited for window plants, as the flowers seldom fail to expand, and continue a long time in perfection. Culture same as given for Narcissus.

SINGLE. Yellow, sweet scented. 2 for 5c.; doz., 20c.

DOUBLE. Yellow, very fragrant. Each 4c.; doz., 40c.

CAMPERNELLE. Single, yellow, large flowered; four to six on stem. 2 for 5c.; doz., 20c.

RUGULOSUS (Giant Jonquil). Very large, yellow, fragrant. 3 for 10c.; doz., 25c.

Prices include postage.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

GRAND MONARQUE. Large; pure white with citron cup.

NEWTON. Very fine yellow, with orange cup; early, and a free bloomer; distinct.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA. Large, pure white; very early.

Each variety, each 4c.; doz. 35c.



Polyanthus

Narcissus.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS. (Daffodil).

ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS. Pure white; sweet scented; valuable for out-door growing; especially valuable for cutting.

3 for 10c.; doz. 25c., postpaid.

INCOMPARABLE (Butter and Eggs). Large; yellow with orange center. A hardy, showy variety, and well adapted for woods or shady places; also suitable for potting.

3 for 10c.; doz. 25c., postpaid.

ORANGE PHOENIX. White with orange center; large flower with many petals.

Each Doz.

.04 .35

	Each.	Doz.
VON SION. The old, well known Daffodil. Large double golden yellow; excellent for forcing as well as for out-door planting.	.04	.35

CHINESE SACRED LILY. Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods.

This variety of Polyanthus Narcissus originated with the Chinese, who have succeeded, by methods peculiar to themselves, in growing very large, solid bulbs, which bloom quickly and profusely. Flowers are silvery-white and somewhat fragrant. It is almost universally grown in water in dishes from three to four inches deep, the bottom of which should be filled to the depth of an inch or two with gravel; on this the bulb should be set, and enough small stones be placed around to keep it from falling over; the dish should be kept filled with water. While it is not necessary to keep at first in a dark place, it without doubt would be generally the safer way, although we do not usually do so, as half the pleasure in growing this, to us, is in watching the rapid growth of roots and foliage. Bulbs come into flower in a very short time after being placed in water, often not over four weeks. A method said to be practiced by the Chinese before growing is to cut away the hard skin at the top of the bulb and then to peel off the entire skin. If this method is followed, care should be taken that the cut be not over one-eighth inch deep, else the leaf growth might be injured. They then make four perpendicular cuts to the depth of one-fourth inch (as though intending to quarter the bulb). The philosophy of this is not apparent to us, but as they are extremely successful in all that they do with this bulb, and as we have tried this method we venture to suggest it to others. Each 12c., doz. \$1.25, by mail, postpaid. 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., by express at purchaser's expense.

CROWN IMPERIAL (*Fritillaria Imperialis*). A desirable plant for the border. It blooms early, bearing drooping bell-shaped flowers, which are remarkably showy, and those of some varieties are very peculiarly marked. All varieties are of the easiest culture, and do not need to be often reset. Although hardy, it is well to give the bed a liberal mulching of leaves in winter. As the foliage dies soon after blooming, annuals may be planted in the same bed, which will in nowise injure the bulbs. Alyssum, Nasturtiums and Portulaca are all suitable for this purpose.

Mixed varieties, each 12c.; dozen \$1.25, postpaid.

IRIS * * FLEUR-DE-LIS



(Roots ready about the first of November). A class of bulbs or roots bearing flowers resembling orchids, which for elegance, quaintness of form, beauty and delicacy of color and marking are not excelled by those of any other class of spring blooming plants. The German or Common, despite its name, is the "Fleur-de-Lis," the national flower of France, and is the variety most suitable for the amateur as, although its greatest success is attained

when grown in moist soil, it can be grown in all soils with satisfactory results, and no garden should be without it. Plant in clumps three inches deep.

Mixed varieties, dozen \$1.00, postpaid.

JAPAN IRIS (Kempferi).

The flowers of this class differ from the German in shape, being flat, and are much larger, sometimes 8 to 10 inches across in soils congenial to its growth. They are beautiful beyond description, running from deepest black-purple through various shades of blue to white. While all Irises delight in a deep, rich moist soil, the Japanese especially requires it, and can only attain perfection in such; in fact, it is useless to grow it in light, dry soil. Those having only this should content themselves with the German, which, as we have previously stated, succeeds in nearly all soils; but none having the required soil can afford to be without this grand and beautiful flower. Mixed varieties, each 15c.; dozen \$1.50, postpaid. Larger roots of each species will be sent by express.

THE LILY

QUEEN OF FLOWERS

The Lily, of all the children of the spring,
The palest,—fairest, too, where fair ones are.

—Barry Cornwall.

Ye well arrayed—

Queen lilies—and ye painted populace.

Who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives.

—Young.

It has been well said of this family of plants that “it has no poor relations,” and, while the term “of easiest culture,” as generally applied by dealers to this family is, in our opinion, not entirely correct when applied to the family as a whole, especially as it generally implies certainty of success with little care; doubtless success is within the reach of all who are willing to give sufficient care and follow the suggestions we make below. In a long and comprehensive article by a writer from whom we have before quoted, we note the following: “The principal cause of failure in cultivating Lilies lies in overestimating their hardiness. So well established has this opinion become, that failure wholly due to frost is attributed to some unknown cause.” All kinds of Lilies dislike extremes, too much water, extreme cold, or extreme heat is injurious to them; therefore, *plant so that water will not stand on the bed, protect thoroughly in winter, and select a partially shaded location, if possible.* Most varieties are also impatient of frequent removals; therefore, plant where they can remain. If the location selected proves congenial, they should not be disturbed as long as they bloom freely. This, it is hoped, being for a considerable time, it is important that the bed be properly prepared. Dig out the soil to the depth of two feet. At the bottom put six inches of well-rotted cow manure, or other well-rotted manure, if first is not obtainable. This should be thoroughly trodden down and covered with ten inches or so of good rich soil, or well-rotted turf. Upon this put one inch of clear sand. Place the bulbs on this, and cover these also with clear sand. Fill remaining space with good soil, and be sure and make the top of bed sufficiently higher than surrounding ground, so that water cannot remain on it. At approach of severe weather cover with leaves or litter to the depth of eight or ten inches, which may be kept in place by boards. We have before noticed the Lily’s dislike of extreme heat, and advised planting in a partially shaded situation. It would also be well on soil that is dry and hot to cover with a mulch, although this is to us rather unsightly. Fresh cuttings from the lawn are good, and less objectionable in this respect than most other materials.

POT CULTURE IN THE HOUSE.

There are but two varieties with which the amateur is successful, or which to any extent are used by the florist for forcing. These are *L. Harrisi* and *L. Longiflorum*, the first being used to much greater extent than the latter. Pot at once upon receiving in rich loam—just covering bulb with the loam. If convenient, place in a cold frame, covering pots with an inch of earth; if not keep in a cool, airy room in the house, and let them remain in either location until cold weather comes on, and the pots are well filled with roots; then remove to room where intended to remain, the temperature of which should be as near 60 degrees as possible. Water sparingly until buds appear and then more freely, some writers advising at this time the use of a little weak liquid manure. Put large bulbs in eight-inch pots, small ones in five-inch; some writers advise using four-inch pots until well filled with roots, or when brought from cold frame or room to the warmer room, when they should be shifted to larger. While it has been thought for many years that large bulbs gave the best results, many florists now use the smaller size, mainly because they bloom quicker, and while not producing as many flowers as large bulbs, are because of their quickness of growth more desirable.

The *Candidum Harrisi* and *Longiflorum*
will be ready for shipment in September.
The others the last of October.

AURATUM (Golden Banded Lily of Japan).

This properly stands in the front rank of hardy lilies. The lovely flowers of enormous size are borne on long stems: often ten or even more flowers on one stem when bulbs are fully established. Color pure white, with crimson spots and golden band through center of each petal, of an exquisite and peculiar fragrance.

1st size, each 20c.; by mail 25c.; dozen, \$2.25.

2d " 12c.; " 15c.; " \$1.25.

CANDIDUM. A beautiful, old and well-known lily, sometimes called the Annunciation Lily, but previous to the advent of the *Harrisi*, more commonly known as the Easter Lily, and used by florists at that time for forcing. As the *Candidum* makes considerable growth in the fall, it should be planted early. Bear this in mind when making up your order for bulbs. Each 10c.; by mail 15c.; dozen \$1.00.

HARRISI. The Bermuda Easter Lily. The variety so largely used by florists for forcing. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers, elegantly and symmetrically formed, pure waxy white.

1st size, 20c.; by mail 25c.; dozen \$2.25.

2d " 15c.; " 20c.; " \$1.50.

LONGIFLORUM. The old, well-known white trumpet lily, Very similar to *L. Harrisii*; beautiful and fragrant; hardy.

Large bulbs, each 10c.; by mail 15c.; dozen \$1.00.

SPECIOSUM (*Lancifolium*). This species comprises some of our most beautiful varieties. The two which we offer are more commonly known as Japan Lilies, and are perhaps more easily grown than any other lily except the *Tigrinum*.

ALBUM. Pure white; fragrant, hardy, and like all of this species of free-blooming habit.

Each 15c.. by mail 20c.; dozen \$1.50.

RUBRUM. White, with crimson spots; a lovely and popular variety.

Each 15c.. by mail 20c.; dozen \$1.50.

TIGRINIUM. The old well-known Tiger Lily which, like the Daffodil, brings to our minds recollections of the "grand-mother's garden;" entirely hardy, and of the easiest culture.

Each 10c.; by mail 15c.; dozen \$1.00.

FREESIA



A graceful and beautiful flower, having a delicious fragrance, which, although decided, is never objectionable. Its culture is simple, only requiring a cool location in the house, and should not be forced in its growth. Bulbs should be potted in September or first part of October for best results. These, although small, require considerable room. A six-inch pot, however, is suffi-

ciently large for six of the size which we offer. Use good light soil; give sufficient water to make the soil moist, but not wet or soggy, but do not allow it to get dry. Keep in any cool, out-of-the-way place in the house or cellar until the tops show, when they may be transferred to a sunny but cool place, and watered more freely.

REFRACTA ALBA. Clear white, with yellow blotch on lower petal. Extra large bulbs.

3 for 10c.; dozen 25c.; 100 \$1.25, postpaid.

OXALIS



A well-known class of plants, especially adapted for hanging pots, vases, etc.; of the easiest culture.

ALBA.	Pure white,	3 for 10c.	Doz. 25c.
BOWIEI.	Bright crimson; very large,	3 for 10c.	Doz. 35c.
ROSEA.	Rose,	3 for 10c.	Doz. 25c.
BERMUDA BUTTERCUP.	Pure Buttercup yellow,	3 for 10c.	Doz. 35c.

All Postpaid.

SNOWDROPS

The Snowdrop, winter's timid child,
Awakes the life, bedewed with tears,
And flings around its fragrance mild,
And, where no rival flowerets bloom
Amidst the bare and chilling gloom,
A beauteous gem appears.

—Mrs. Robinson.

A favorite flower on account of its earliness; often in sheltered spots lifting its tiny white blossoms to view long before the snow has disappeared elsewhere, and when no other sign of plant life is apparent. It is of the simplest and easiest cul-

ture; in fact, seems to bear neglect that would kill many plants, but well repays attention. Plant in September or October, the earlier the better, so that they may become well established before the ground freezes. The bulbs should not be kept long out of the ground, nor transplanted oftener than once in three years. Set two or three inches deep, one inch apart, and always in clumps, as the plants are too small to be at all effective singly.

Single, per dozen 15c.; per hundred \$1.00, postpaid.

Double, “ 30c.; “ \$2.00, postpaid.

“JADOO” FIBRE

This is very desirable for mixing with soil for plants requiring considerable humus, and used in connection with the preceding fertilizers and ordinary soil, all combined will make an ideal potting soil for nearly all plants. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

This is a pure, natural manure, and the most nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthy than guano or any other manure. It is the best of all manures for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure, rivaling guano, without any deleterious effect. Instead of being put up in the natural state as formerly, we have it kiln-dried and then finely pulverized, which makes it much more convenient to handle, and it can be kept in any cellar for an indefinite length of time.

DIRECTIONS.—For mixing with soil: Take one part manure to six of soil. For making a liquid: Take one pound of manure to five gallons of water. This can be used with safety every day.

5 lbs., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; ton, \$25.00.

ESSEX PLANT FOOD

This is prepared expressly for flowering plants. It will produce a vigorous and healthy growth, is nearly odorless, and is easily applied. Small package, 10c.; large, 25c.; by mail, 45c. and 20c.



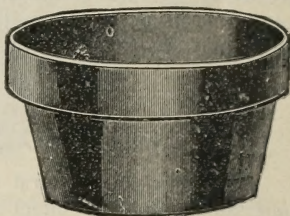
FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS. STANDARD, With Rims.

Inside measurement, width and depth equal.

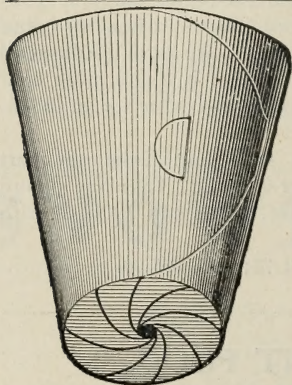
Size.	Per M.	Size.	Per M.
1 3/4 in.	\$7.00	2 1/2 in.	\$11.00
2 in.	8.00	2 3/4 in.	12.00
2 1/4 in.	9.00	3 in.	14.00
Size.	Pots.	Saucers.	P. & S.
4 in. per hundred	\$ 2.20	\$1.80	\$4.00
5 in. "	4.00	2.25	6.25
6 in. "	6.00	3.00	9.00
7 in. "	10.00	4.00	14.00
8 in. "	14.00	6.00	20.00
9 in. "	20.00	8.00	28.00
10 in. "	27.00	10.00	37.00
11 in. "	36.00	12.00	48.00
12 in. "	50.00	15.00	65.00
13 in. "	75.00	20.00	95.00
14 in. each	1.00	.25	1.25
15 in. "	1.50	.30	1.80
16 in. "	2.00	.35	2.35
18 in. "	3.00	.50	3.50

ROUND SEED PANS.

6 in. per hundred	\$ 6.00
7 in. "	8.00
8 in. "	10.00
9 in. "	14.00
10 in. "	18.00
12 in. "	25.00
14 in. "	50.00



Discount on Standard Pots and Seed Pans, 20 per cent for any quantity less than 100; lots of—100 or over 25 per cent; 500 and over 40 per cent. Special prices on larger lots quoted on application.



PAPER FLOWER POTS.

Shippers of plants will find that these are just what they need. Many growers do not like to ship plants out of pots, and yet do not feel that they can afford to use clay pots, and the practice of wrapping each plant in paper takes much time, and when done is unsatisfactory. Growers who have been using clay pots will find the lower price and greater ease of handling worth their attention, and should give them a trial, and those who have wrapped in paper, that the actual difference in cost between the price of these pots, and the cost of labor in wrapping is very slight, to say nothing of the neat appearance and arrival of the plants in good condition, which the use of these pots insures. These are especially desirable for potting and shipping strawberry plants. They

are also so much lighter (a thousand 3 in. weighing only as much as one hundred and ten clay pots of the same size), that there is a great saving when shipped by express.

Size.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
2 1/4 in.	\$.25	\$2.20
2 1/2 in.	.30	2.40
3 in.	.45	3.90
3 1/2 in.	.60	5.15
4 in.	.80	6.90
5 in.	1.20	10.35
6 in.	1.65	14.55

THE WORCESTER LAWN GRASS THE BEST

Probably above all mixtures of grass seeds that for the lawn is one that is desired to be permanent in its results. Other considerations are, that not only shall the effect be permanent, but it is also desirable that it shall be secured as soon as possible; therefore the mixture should contain some varieties which are of early and rapid growth. It is obvious that all the grasses should be of fine, soft growth, and also that they must be capable of bearing constant trampling and frequent cutting. Simply stated, the WORCESTER LAWN GRASS MIXTURE is a combination of such varieties as years of experience and observation have shown us are those best suited to meet the requirements. In this selection of varieties we have those that grow and thrive at different times of the year—insuring *early and constant verdure through the season*, those that are remarkable for their enduring and tenacious qualities—insuring *a degree of safety through severe drought*, those that not only bear constant trampling and frequent cutting, *but which actually improve by it*, and those which are long-lived or perennial—insuring *permanency*. This mixture is designed for the average soil and on such soil, properly prepared and enriched, will produce a fine, velvety growth the first season, and for years if properly treated. It contains nothing but extra clean or re-cleaned seeds, is as free from weed seeds as it is possible to make it with improved machinery, and is exactly what we claim—the *BEST that can be made*. We offer this only by weight, and at the price per pound it is actually much cheaper than that offered by many dealers at the same price per quart. This should be sown at the rate of 75 to 85 lbs. per acre. A 1 lb. pkg. will therefore be required for about 500 square feet. 1 lb. pkg. 25c.; by mail 35c.; 4½ lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10 lbs. or over in bulk, 20c. per lb.

THE PARK LAWN GRASS

GOOD. There being some demand for a cheaper mixture than the preceding suitable for large areas, parks, etc., as well as for smaller plots like the back door-yard, we offer this mixture. We claim for this an equality with much that is sold and generally at much higher prices than our price for this. While of course not equal to the preceding, it is by no means a poor or worthless mixture. Simply stated, this is *good*; the Worcester *BETTER*. In making this mixture we have as far as possible, that is, considering the price, conformed to the ideas previously expressed as to what grasses should enter into a mixture for the lawn. Although opposed to the term quart and bushel because they are indefinite when applied to grass seeds, proven by the fact that all dealers have to determine the bushel by weight, we feel, however, to meet competition, compelled to conform to the custom to some extent and so offer this mixture by the quart, etc. Sow from 3½ to 4 bushels per acre. A quart package is sufficient for about 300 square feet. 1 qt. pkg. 15c.; by mail 25c.; 4½ qt. pkg. 60c.; bush., of 20 lbs., \$2.50.

